

ANGULARIS

when it was rejected as inauthentic, but it was a ▷Roman invention, and has authentic ▷Antique ancestry. It recurs in nineteenth- and twentieth-century ▷Classical ▷architecture. It should not be confused with the angle-capital.

Angularis Timber ▷ties to strengthen timber ▷angles, as between the ▷rafters and the horizontal ceiling-▷joists, also called ▷oxter pieces.

Animal black Black pigment made by calcining bone or ivory, also called *drop black*, *bone black* and *ivory black*. *Animal glue*, also known as ▷*Scotch glue* is made from the bones, horns, sinews and hides of animals, and sold in cake or grain form. It is prepared by soaking the glue overnight and then heating (not boiling) it. Such glue is not water resistant. *Fish glue* has similar properties.

Ankh A ▷cross surmounted by a circle (☩) used in Ancient ▷Egyptian ▷hieroglyphs, and later identified with the ▷nimbus and ▷Cross of the ▷Crucifixion.

Annular That which relates to any figure generated by the revolution of a plane figure round an ▷axis in this plane at a given distance from it: the ▷channels under the ▷echinus of the ▷Greek ▷Doric Order are ▷annulets. All mouldings (▷mould) of ▷columns which have circular horizontal sections are annular. Tree-rings are annular. An *annular vault* is a vaulted ▷roof over an annular space between two concentric ▷walls circular on plan, as in the church of St Costanza in Rome. When a ▷column or ▷pier is surrounded by clusters of slender ▷shafts, usually of ▷Purbeck marble, and attached to it by means of ▷bands of stone or metal, it is called *annulated*. It is a feature that recurs in ▷Early English or First-▷Pointed ▷mediaeval architecture.

Annulet A small flat ▷fillet encircling a ▷column. It is used under the ▷echinus of a Greek Doric ▷capital several times (▷Doric Order). It is also called a *shaft-ring* (▷shaft). The term has also been applied to the fillets separating ▷flutes in columns, and has been called a ▷*list* or a *listella* (▷[89], [144]). It is more commonly any horizontal ring around a column, or a ▷band set into the column, as of ▷bronze or gilt-bronze.

Anse de panier ▷Arch.

Anston stone A deep cream-coloured Magnesian limestone (▷lime) from the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Anta A species of ▷pilaster used in ▷Classical ▷architecture to terminate the side ▷walls of ▷temples. The anta ▷capital (and usually the ▷base, though not always) differs from the capitals of the ▷columns with which it is associated. When the ▷pronaos or ▷porch in front of the

▷cell is formed by the ▷projection of the ▷walls, terminated by *antae* with columns between the antae, the ▷portico is said to be ▷*in antis*: the columns in an *in antis* arrangement, therefore, do not stand in front of the outer ▷face of the antae (▷[234b]). Antae may be said to correspond to the ▷responds of ▷mediaeval architecture. The term also means a ▷jamb. Unlike pilasters, antae do not have ▷entasis.

Antechamber, anteroom An ▷apartment through which access is obtained to a main room beyond it. An *antechapel* is the part of a ▷chapel between the western ▷wall and the choir-screen (▷choir). An *antechoir* is the space between the inner and outer ▷arches of a deep stone choir-screen or ▷pulpitum. An *antechurch*, also called the *forechurch*, is a deep ▷narthex or ▷porch to the west of a ▷church, several ▷bays deep, consisting of a ▷nave and ▷aisles. An *antecourt* is the ▷approach to the principal ▷court of a house. It often served for communication with the ▷kitchens, etc., and frequently took the form of an entrance-court or outer court situated in front of the main court. A narthex or porch at the west end of the nave is termed an *antenave*.

Antefixa [16] An ▷ornamental vertical element fixed at regular intervals above the ▷cornice of a ▷Classical building at the end of each ▷ridge of tiling, concealing the ends of the *harmi*, or joint-▷tiles (▷harmus). *Antefixae* are usually ornamented with the ▷anthemion or with other ▷motifs. The term is also applied to ornamental heads, below the ▷eaves, through the mouths of which water is cast away: it is also given to ▷terracotta ornament fixed to the ▷entablatures of ▷Etruscan or early ▷Roman ▷temples.

Antemural(e) An outwork or outer defensive ▷wall around a ▷castle or fortress.

Antepagmenta Moulded (▷mould) ▷architraves around an opening. More accurately, the antepagmenta are the ▷jambs of a ▷door- or ▷window-opening, moulded like an architrave, while the top part of the architrave (or ▷lintel), returning at the ends (and with similar mouldings to those of the jambs) and bearing upon the antepagmenta, is called the *supercilium* (▷super). The singular is *antepagment* or *antepagmentum*. An antepagmentum can also mean an ▷anta or a ▷pilaster. An *antepagmentum superius* is a ▷lintel.



[16] ANTEFIXA (JSC)

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